UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/1072
13 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 11 November 1998, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-35298 (E) 131198

/...

Annex

Letter dated 11 November 1998 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the twenty-second monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) (see appendix). I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

Appendix

Twenty-second monthly report to the United Nations Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. There are approximately 33,000 troops currently deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and, with Egypt's departure from the theatre at the end of September, from 20 non-NATO countries.

2. Over the reporting period (21 September-20 October), the Stabilization Force (SFOR) continued to conduct surveillance and reconnaissance by means of ground and air patrols. Approximately 1,850 sorties were flown by combat aircraft, with the SFOR helicopter fleet flying approximately 168 hours.

3. SFOR continues to monitor crossing points on the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to inspect government-owned factories in order to help ensure compliance with the prohibition on the transport of weapons established by the Security Council in its resolution 1160 (1998). No reports of non-compliance were received during the current reporting period.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

4. The parties remain substantially compliant with most military provisions of the Peace Agreement. However, a number of incidents related to the return of displaced persons and refugees caused tensions to rise during the reporting period in Multi-National Division South East, near Caplijina. On 1 October, a group of Bosnian Croats erected a road block near the village of Tasovcici, thereby preventing approximately 40 Bosniac displaced persons from returning to their former homes. The Multi-National Specialized Unit was ordered into the area by the Commander of the Multi-National Division South East and removed the road block. This incident was followed by further acts of intimidation and violence in Tasovcici. Bosniac homes were set on fire, Bosniac returnees were harassed and one Bosniac was murdered. In consequence, SFOR increased the number of patrols in the area and intensified surveillance of the Mostar-Stolac-Caplijina triangle. Following this incident, the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) sought the dismissal of the Caplijina police chief for failing to provide adequate security to returnees. He was de-certified by IPTF on 8 October.

5. Over the reporting period, SFOR troops conducted a total of 285 inspections of military weapons storage sites: 60 Bosniac; 62 Bosnian Croat; 137 Bosnian Serb; and 26 Federation. No major discrepancies were noted and no weapons confiscated. In line with SFOR policy of reducing the overall number of weapons sites, 85 of the 136 weapons storage sites which are due to be closed between 10 June 1998 and 28 February 1999 have now been closed.

6. The Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade of the Republika Srpska Specialist Police remains compliant with the terms of the Peace Agreement and with the requirements set out by SFOR on 15 August 1997. The Police Restructuring and Training Programme, which was led by IPTF and monitored by SFOR, has now been

completed. A total of 650 officers of the Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade have completed human dignity and transition training, while 643 officers of the Brigade and 45 supervisors attended a crowd control course in September.

7. Over the reporting period, SFOR troops monitored 1,038 training and movement activities: 282 Bosniac; 93 Bosnian Croat; 549 Bosnian Serb; and 114 Federation. A training and movement ban was imposed on the Bosnian Serb Air Force and Air Defence Units from 21 September to 4 October because of the failure of the Air Force Commander to attend a meeting of the Joint Military Commission in the Multi-National Division South West on 21 August.

8. Between 14 September and 18 October, the Entity Armed Forces, now accredited to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre, conducted 836 demining activities, removing a total of 536 devices (19 anti-tank mines, 324 anti-personnel mines and 193 items of unexploded ordnance) from 40,453 square metres of land. There are currently no bans imposed on the Entity Armed Forces for non-compliance with mine-clearing operations.

Cooperation with international institutions

9. Within its capabilities, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in the theatre, working closely with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), IPTF (including in its inspections of local police stations), the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

10. SFOR continues to provide assistance to the Office of the High Representative in the field of civil air traffic. On 10 October, after the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between SFOR and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tuzla International Airport was officially opened. With respect to Mostar airport, the High Representative extended the mandate of the Interim Airport Authority for a further six months from 31 August 1998. With respect to Sarajevo Airport, the Memorandum of Understanding between SFOR and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has now been signed. This will permit cargo operations to take place and enable commercial aircraft to remain on the apron overnight. Following agreement from the Council of Ministers, the Commander of SFOR delegated authority and responsibility to manage the upper airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Department of Civil Aviation.

Outlook

11. Election results may cause a potential source of tension for SFOR, acts of intimidation and violence towards displaced persons and refugees can be expected to continue.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1998/1073
14 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

(for the period from 15 May to 14 November 1998)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report gives an account of the activities of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) during the past six months in pursuance of the mandate contained in Security Council resolution 350 (1974) and extended by subsequent resolutions, most recently by resolution 1169 (1998) of 27 May 1998.

II. SITUATION IN THE AREA AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

2. During the period under review, the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector was maintained without serious incident and the area of operation of UNDOF remained calm. The Force supervised the area of separation by means of fixed positions and patrols to ensure that no military forces were in it. The Force also carried out fortnightly inspections of armament and force levels in the areas of limitation. Liaison officers from the party concerned accompanied the inspection teams. As in the past, both sides denied inspection teams access to some of their positions and imposed some restrictions on the Force's freedom of movement. The Force assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross with facilities for mail and the passage of persons through the area of separation. Within the means available, medical treatment was provided to the local population upon request.

3. At the end of May, a Slovakian platoon was deployed as an integral part of the Austrian battalion, replacing an Austrian platoon. As at October 1998, UNDOF comprised 1,046 troops from Austria, Canada, Japan, Poland and Slovakia (429, 185, 45, 352 and 35 troops, respectively). The Force was assisted in the performance of its tasks by 80 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). Major-General David Stapleton returned to his national service on 1 September 1998, handing over to Colonel Peter Bouda, Chief of Staff. Major-General Cameron Ross assumed command on 1 October. A map showing the Force's deployment is attached.

III. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

4. By its resolution 52/236 of 26 June 1998, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $35.4 million gross, equivalent to a monthly rate of $2.9 million gross, for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. Therefore, should the Council decide to extend the mandate of UNDOF, as recommended in paragraph 9 below, the cost of maintaining the Force during the extension period would be limited to the monthly rate approved by the General Assembly.

5. As at 5 November 1998, unpaid assessments to the special account for UNDOF for the period from the inception of the Force to 30 November 1998 amounted to $52.9 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $1,615.5 million.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 (1973)

6. In deciding in its resolution 1169 (1998) to renew the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, the Security Council also called upon the parties concerned to implement immediately its resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and requested the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of the period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement that resolution. The search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and, in particular, the efforts undertaken at various levels to implement Security Council resolution 338 (1973) were dealt with in my report on the situation in the Middle East (A/53/550), submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/54 of 9 December 1997.

V. OBSERVATIONS

7. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, which was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire called for by the Security Council and the agreement on disengagement between Israeli and Syrian forces of 31 May 1974, has continued to perform its functions effectively, with the cooperation of the parties. The situation in the Israeli-Syrian sector has remained quiet and there has been no serious incident.

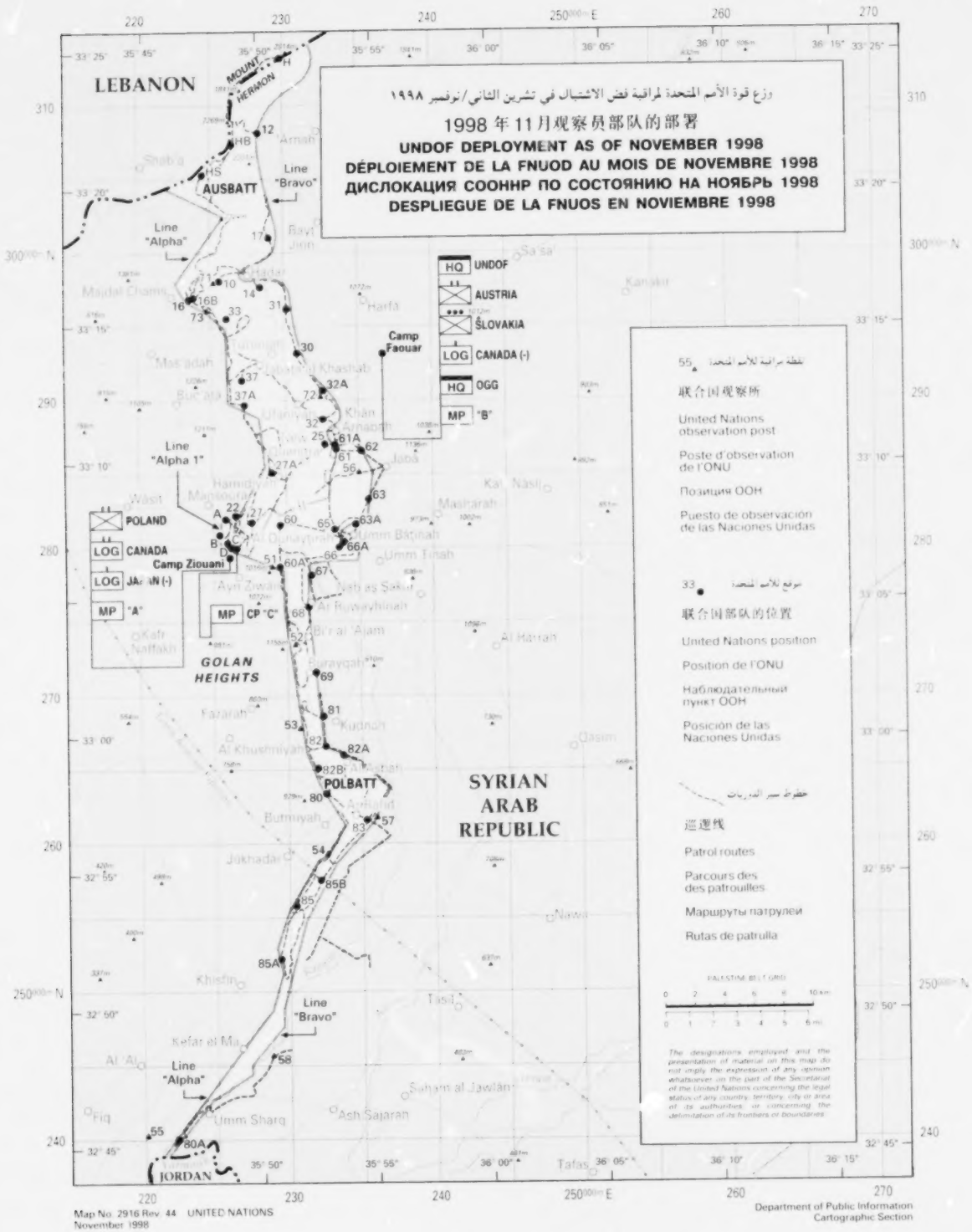
8. Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached. I hope that determined efforts will be made by all concerned to tackle the problem in all its aspects, with a view to arriving at a just and durable peace settlement, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution 338 (1973).

9. In the prevailing circumstances, I consider the continued presence of UNDOF in the area to be essential. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of the Force for a further period of six months, until 31 May 1999. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic has given its assent to

the proposed extension. The Government of Israel has also expressed its agreement.

10. In making this recommendation, I must draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to $52.9 million. This sum, far larger than the current annual budget of UNDOF, represents money owed to Member States that contribute the troops which make up the Force. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

11. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General David Stapleton, to Major-General Cameron Ross, his successor, and to the men and women serving with UNDOF. They have performed with efficiency and devotion to duty the important tasks assigned to them by the Security Council. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops to UNDOF and to those that provide the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force.


وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لمراقبة فض الاشتباك في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ١٩٩٨
1998 年11月观察员部队的部署
UNDOF DEPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 1998
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FNUOD AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1998
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ СООННР ПО СОСТОЯНИЮ НА НОЯБРЬ 1998
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FNUOS EN NOVIEMBRE 1998
LEBANON
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
JORDAN
GOLAN HEIGHTS
MOUNT HERMON
AUSBATT
Line "Bravo"
Line "Alpha"
Line "Alpha 1"
Camp Faouar
Camp Ziouani
POLBATT
HQ UNDOF
AUSTRIA
ŠLOVAKIA
LOG CANADA (-)
HQ OGG
MP "B"
POLAND
LOG CANADA
LOG JAPAN (-)
MP "A"
MP CP "C"
United Nations observation post
Poste d'observation de l'ONU
Позиция ООН
Puesto de observación de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations position
Position de l'ONU
Наблюдательный пункт ООН
Posición de las Naciones Unidas
Patrol routes
Parcours des des patrouilles
Маршруты патрулей
Rutas de patrulla
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Map No. 2916 Rev. 44 UNITED NATIONS
November 1998

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Cartographic Section

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/53/665
S/1998/1074
13 November 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 11 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 11 November 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 11 November 1998 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 19, 20, 23, 26 and 28 October and 2 and 6 November 1998 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot delegate at the United Nations, which contain allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic and of the flight information region of Nicosia" (A/53/527-S/1998/979, A/53/535-S/1998/988, A/53/542-S/1998/1001, A/53/547-S/1998/1006, A/53/562-S/1998/1022, A/53/571-S/1998/1027 and A/53/649-S/1998/1048).

As similar unfounded allegations of so-called airspace violations have been rejected in toto in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 19 October 1998 (A/53/520-S/1998/974), I will confine myself to reiterating that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State. The Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction, control or authority whatsoever over the national territory, airspace or flight information region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

The latest flurry of letters from the Greek Cypriot side comes as part of its ongoing intensified campaign of blatant misinformation on the Cyprus issue. Whatever tactics the Greek Cypriot side chooses to employ in order to disseminate false and misleading propaganda at the United Nations and elsewhere, its hostile intentions are in evidence given its ongoing anachronistic policies as well as its massive rearmament campaign directed against the Turkish Cypriot side within the context of the Joint Military Doctrine with Greece.

From 20 to 25 October 1998, Greek Cypriot National Guard units took part in the "Nikiforos-Toxotis" military manoeuvres jointly with Greek air force and naval units in a provocative show of force in and around South Cyprus. Greek Cypriot political and military leadership issued provocative statements while air force and naval units engaged in manoeuvres, using live ammunition, which pronounced the element of offence in order to "capture occupied territories". In an extreme provocation, apart from Greek fighter planes being deployed at the Paphos military airbase, on 25 October 1998, four military aircraft belonging to the Greek Air Force violated our national airspace, thus exacerbating the already tense situation created by the militant acts of the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp.

On the last day of the joint military manoeuvres, the Greek Cypriot leader, Glafkos Clerides, announced that the plans for the construction of a naval base at Zyghi in South Cyprus were finalized. The Greek Cypriot Defence Minister Mr. Omirou also confirmed that infrastructural work for the construction of the base was under way.

The Greek Cypriot militarization campaign has reached unprecedented levels which clearly threaten peace and stability in the island and the region. It is

incumbent upon the international community to caution the Greek Cypriot leadership strongly in connection with its aggressive and provocative behaviour. The Greek Cypriot side must be urged to move onto the path of reconciliation and to assist efforts towards confidence-building between the two States.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/53/671
S/1998/1075
13 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 39, 40 and 84
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 13 November 1998 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Israel, the occupying Power, decided yesterday to invite tenders for the construction of housing units in a new settlement to be established on Jabal Abu Ghneim in the West Bank to the south of Occupied East Jerusalem. Israel has also decided to pave 13 new so-called bypass roads in the West Bank to service the illegal Jewish settlements, which would require additional confiscation of land.

Both of these decisions are totally unacceptable and represent dangerous developments. They grossly violate the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and numerous Security Council resolutions, as well as the terms of the Israeli-Palestinian agreements, including the recently concluded Wye River Memorandum.

While Palestine calls on relevant United Nations bodies to prevent the implementation of those decisions, we also believe that they are enough cause for a call to resume the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, which was convened in the first place in reaction to the Israeli attempt to build a settlement at Jabal Abu Ghneim.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 39, 40 and 84, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1998/1076
13 November 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I regret to inform you of the recent massacres of the civilian population in the towns of Samba, in Maniema Province, and Aketi, in Orientale Province.

This slaughter was perpetrated during the past week during the advance of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition troops in these localities.

In the commercial centre of Samba, Rwandan troops killed 1,309 civilians, including women and children, in cold blood.

In Aketi, Ugandan forces murdered peaceful peasants working in their fields.

Moreover, the announcement by the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition of a unified command headed by Brigadier General James Kazini, the Ugandan Chief of Staff, and consisting of 17 senior Ugandan officers, 10 Rwandan officers and only 5 Congolese officers, is further evidence of the determination of the armed forces of the Rwandan-Ugandan coalition to pursue their diabolical work of destroying the Congolese nation.

In view of the foregoing, my Government requests the Security Council to condemn by name those countries whose armed forces are perpetrating blatant violations of human rights and international humanitarian law against the Congolese civilian population. It reiterates its request that all those aggressors who are found to have participated in the massacres, atrocities and violations of humanitarian law in Congolese territory should be brought to justice.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André MWAMBA KAPANGA
Ambassador

98-35372 (E) 131198 131198

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1077
14 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As I informed the members of the Security Council at the conclusion of yesterday's meeting, I had decided to address a letter to President Saddam Hussein. A copy of that letter is attached.

When transmitting my letter through the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations, I stressed the urgency of my appeal, while reiterating my strong hope that Iraq would immediately rescind its decisions of 5 August and 31 October and resume full cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA.

I am glad to inform the Council that this morning I received a positive response to my appeal from Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz. I attach an unofficial translation of this response which I hope the members of the Council will have an opportunity to study before this afternoon's meeting.

I should appreciate it if you would share this letter and its attachments with the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

98-35425 (E) 141198

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Annex I

Letter dated 13 November 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Republic of Iraq

As you may know already, I interrupted an official visit to North Africa yesterday and returned to New York in view of the worsening crisis with regard to Iraq. This afternoon and evening, I met with the members of the Security Council for four hours in order to review the situation. I can report to you that without exception, all the members of the Security Council expressed preference for a diplomatic solution of the crisis. As you are aware, I have made continuous efforts myself over the past three months to bring about such a solution.

The Security Council also unanimously endorsed the press statement I issued in Marrakech on 11 November in which I addressed a personal appeal to you, Mr. President, to take the necessary steps for a diplomatic solution to become possible. For ease of reference, I am reproducing below the text of this press statement.

> "I am saddened and burdened by the Iraqi decision of 5 August and 31 October not to cooperate with UNSCOM.
>
> I strongly urge President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi Government to rescind its decision and resume immediate cooperation with UNSCOM and IAEA inspectors.
>
> Iraq has maintained for a long time that it wants to see light at the end of the tunnel. I also want to see the lifting of sanctions, so that Iraq can regain its place among the community of nations. As I have said repeatedly, the only way to achieve this is for Iraq to fully cooperate with UN Security Council. The Security Council had agreed a way forward on a comprehensive review. I firmly believe that this offers Iraq genuine opportunity. The comprehensive review will map out the remaining steps, provided Iraq cooperates, thus allowing them to see light at the end of the tunnel.
>
> The Iraqi leadership's decision not to cooperate with UNSCOM at a time when the Council was undertaking these efforts came as a surprise to me and, I suspect, to all Council members.
>
> I, therefore, appeal once again to President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi leadership to take this opportunity to resume cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA. This would be good for the Iraqi people, for the region and for the world."

The Security Council remains actively seized of this matter. I should, therefore, be grateful for an early response to my appeal.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex II

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

H. E. Mr. Kofi A. Annan
The Secretary General of
The United Nations
New York

Excellency

Your letter dated 13/11/1998 addressed to President Saddam Hussein was presented to a joint meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council and the National Command of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party presided over by His Excellency the President. I was entrusted with the task of conveying to you the following:

1. **The goal sought by Iraq from its decisions of 5 August and 31 October was not to sever the relationship with UNSCOM and the IAEA and to cease the implementation of its obligations under section C of SCR 687. The objective of Iraq is to end the suffering of its embargoed people and to see the implementation of paragraph 22 of SCR 687 as a first step for lifting the other sanctions.**

2. **Due to its trust in you and your good faith, the Government of Iraq has dealt with your initiative regarding the comprehensive review. But unfortunately, the deliberations of the Council on the procedures for carrying out the review did not result in a clear picture which ensures fairness and objectivity in reaching the implementation of paragraph (22) of resolution 687 , which represents the declared objective of the comprehensive review according to your proposal. It is well known that the main reason for that was the American position, which does not represents the prevailing opinion of the Council. That position, contrary to your initiative, objected continuously to the presentation of any clarity in regard to the objective of the comprehensive review.**
3. **Despite the assurances that we have received from you and from many members of the Council that supported the main objective of the comprehensive review, and despite the confidence we have in you and in the majority of the Council members and our belief in your good faith and sincerity, those assurances were not satisfactory because they did not meet the basics from our point view.**

On the basis of what was stated in your letter, and in appreciation of the content of the letter of President Boris Yeltsin the President of the Russian Federation and Mr. Yevginy Brymakov the Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, and the positive positions expressed and conveyed to us by China, Frnace, Brazil and other States, and in order to give a further chance to achieve justice by lifting sanctions commencing with the implementation of paragraph (22) of resolution 687(1991), the Leadership of Iraq decided to resume working with the Special Commission and the IAEA and to allow them to perform their normal duties in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and on the basis of the principles which were agreed upon in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with you on 23 February 1998.

/...

We offer this chance not out of fear of the aggressive American campaign and the threat to commit a new aggression against Iraq, but as an expression of our feeling of responsibility, and in response to your appeal and those of our friends. We affirm that the people of Iraq would not relinquish their legitimate right in having the inequitous embargo lifted and to live normally like other nations of the world. We will be looking forward to seeing the outcome of your efforts and the review.

Excellency

We rightly believe that if the comprehensive review were not to be a mere formality and to be free from the influences of the tendentious purposes, the adoption of the points we conveyed yesterday , 13/11/1998, to the Ambassadors of Russia, France and China, a copy of which I enclose herewith, will render the review serious, fair and fruitful.

We expect that you will continue with your efforts to to lay down the bases and the correct procedures for the review and so as to commence with as soon as possible.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)
Tariq Aziz
Baghdad, 14 November 1998

First, the goal sought by Iraq from its decisions of 5 August and 31 October was not to sever the relationship with UNSCOM and the IAEA and to cease the implementation of its obligations under section C of SCR's 687 and 715.

Second, the objective of Iraq is to end the suffering of its embargoed people and to see the implementation of paragraph (22) of SCR 687 as a first step for lifting the other sanctions.

Third, Iraq expressed its readiness to engage in the comprehensive review which had been proposed by the Secretary General. But, as a result of American pressure, the results brought about by the consultations of the Council do not ensure an honest and objective review with the aim of implementing paragraph (22).

Fourth, the position of Iraq on the comprehensive review is:

1- The comprehensive review be carried out within a very short time,(seven days for example), after the resumption of UNSCOM and the IAEA of their normal duties. This is to be without conditions, (like those mentioned formerly in regard to what is called the confirmation of Iraq's cooperation).
2- The comprehensive review fundamentally concentrates on paragraph (3) of the concept paper of the Secretary General of 5 October (the three Iraqi questions of 3 August) and emphasizes the question of evidence.
3- The Council be ready to implement paragraph (22) if the fulfillment of the requirements of section C of SCR 687 is established.
4- If the Council sees, through an objective study, that there are matters which need to be done, a short period be determined for their completion. Until that completion is reached, the Council implements

measures for lifting or reducing sanctions in proportion to what has been fulfilled of the requirements of paragraph (22). Thereafter, the commencement with the implementation of paragraph (22) immediately upon the completion of the required work.

5- The Council assures the legal interpretation of section C of SCR 687 and that none of its members should impose additional conditions or restrictions on the implementation of paragraph (22).

Fifth, the second phase of the review commences after completing the conclusions of the first phase.

Sixth, the second phase of the review only encompasses the obligations determined by clear provisions of the resolutions and no matters be raised contrary to the legal interpretation of the resolutions.

Seventh, the members of the Council and specially the permanent members abide by international law and the relevant resolutions of the Council in respect of all matters pertaining to Iraq.

Eighth, the question of Butler and the structure of UNSCOM and its practices are important matters. The Council is to consider them seriously in order to ensure a good relationship in the future. We hope that this will be done as soon as possible.

Ninth, it is necessary that these assurances be communicated directly to the leadership in Baghdad either by the Secretary General or by a delegation from the Council.

13 Nov. 1998

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1078
14 November 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 14 November 1998 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, enclosing the decree of the Iraqi leadership regarding the resumption of cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency. These two bodies will be permitted to carry out their regular duties in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and on the basis of the principles stated in the memorandum of understanding signed on 23 February 1998.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-35414 (E) 141198 141198

Annex

Letter dated 14 November 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

Your letter of 13 November 1998 addressed to President Saddam Hussein was submitted to a joint meeting, under the chairmanship of the President, of the Revolution Command Council and the National Command of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. I have been entrusted with the task of conveying to you the following response:

1. In adopting its decisions of 5 August and 31 October 1998, Iraq's intention was not to sever the relationship with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency or to halt implementation of its obligations under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). It was to end the suffering of its people caused by the sanctions and to apply paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) as the first step towards the lifting of the other sanctions.

2. Having confidence in you and your good faith, the Government of Iraq has cooperated positively with your initiative concerning a comprehensive review. Unfortunately, however, the deliberations of the Security Council on the procedure for carrying out the review have not given a clear picture guaranteeing fairness and objectivity in the implementation of the aforementioned paragraph 22, which is the declared goal of the comprehensive review according to your initiative. It is well known that the main reason for that is the position taken by the United States of America, which does not represent the majority opinion in the Security Council, but, contrary to your initiative, persists in opposing the introduction of any clarification with regard to the goal of the comprehensive review.

3. Despite the assurances that we have received from you and many members of the Security Council who support the main objective of the comprehensive review, and regardless of the confidence that we have in you and the majority of those members, and our reliance on your good faith and sincerity, those assurances were not satisfactory to us, since they failed to meet the basic requirements as far as we are concerned.

On the basis of what was stated in your letter, and in appreciation of the contents of the letter from Mr. Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, and Mr. Yevgeny Primakov, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, and the positive positions expressed and conveyed to us by China, France, Brazil and other States, and in order to offer a further opportunity for justice to be achieved by the lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq, commencing with implementation of paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the leadership of Iraq has decided to resume cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to permit them to carry out their regular duties in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and on the basis of the principles agreed in the memorandum of understanding signed with you on 23 February 1998.

We are not making this opportunity available because we fear the aggressive United States campaign and its threat to launch a new attack against Iraq, but as an expression of our feelings of responsibility, and in response to the appeals made by you and other friends. We affirm that the people of Iraq will not renounce its legitimate right to have the tyrannical sanctions lifted and live a normal life like other peoples of the world. We await with interest the outcome of your endeavours and of the review.

We genuinely believe that if the comprehensive review is not to be merely a formality, and is to be free of the influence of preconceived purposes, the points we conveyed on 13 November 1998 to the ambassadors of the Russian Federation, France and China, a copy of which I have enclosed herewith, will, if adopted, ensure that the review is serious, impartial and productive.

We are confident that you will continue your endeavours to establish the bases and correct procedures for the review, so that it may begin as soon as possible.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ

Appendix

First: In adopting its decisions of 5 August and 31 October 1998, Iraq's intention was not to sever the relationship with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency or to halt implementation of its obligations under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and under Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

Second: Iraq's intention was to end the suffering of its people caused by the sanctions and to apply paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) as the first step towards the lifting of the other sanctions.

Third: Iraq has expressed its willingness to participate in the comprehensive review proposed by the Secretary-General. However, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the United States, the deliberations of the Security Council have not resulted in any provisions for an impartial and objective review with the aim of implementing paragraph 22.

Fourth: The Iraqi position with respect to the comprehensive review is set forth below:

1. The comprehensive review should be completed within a very short period (e.g. seven days) once the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency have resumed their regular duties. The review should be carried out with no pre-conditions such as those previously mentioned with regard to the so-called confirmation of Iraq's cooperation.

2. The review should focus on paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's concept paper of 5 October 1998 (the three Iraqi questions of 3 August 1998), and emphasize the question of evidence.

3. The Security Council should be ready to implement paragraph 22 once it has been established that the requirements of section C of resolution 687 (1991) have been fulfilled.

4. If, after an objective examination of the situation, the Security Council considers that certain actions should be taken, a limited time-frame should be set for their completion. In the interim, the Security Council should implement measures to lift or reduce the sanctions which are commensurate with the requirements of paragraph 22 that have been fulfilled. Thereafter, upon completion of the work required, paragraph 22 should be implemented.

5. The Security Council should undertake to abide by the legal interpretation of section C of resolution 687 (1991) and no member should impose additional conditions or restrictions on the implementation of paragraph 22.

Fifth: The second phase of the review should begin only once the first review has been completed.

Sixth: The second phase of the review should be restricted to the obligations specified in the clear provisions of the resolutions. No issues other than the legal interpretation of the resolutions should be raised.

Seventh: The members of the Security Council, and, in particular, the five permanent members, should abide by international law and the relevant Security Council resolutions in all matters pertaining to Iraq.

Eighth: The question of Butler and the composition of the Special Commission and its practices is extremely important. The Security Council should give it serious consideration in order to ensure future good relations. We hope that this will be done as soon as possible.

Ninth: It is imperative that these assurances be communicated directly to the leadership in Baghdad either by the Secretary-General or by a Security Council delegation.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1079
14 November 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 14 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to reaffirm what I told you during our meeting this evening, 14 November 1998, namely, that the letter dated 14 November 1998 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General, included an appendix containing the views and preferences of the Iraqi Government with regard to the substance of the comprehensive review. These views are not linked to the clear and unconditional decision of the Iraqi Government to resume cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

It is clear that the Iraqi decision of 14 November 1998 means that the previous decisions to restrict or suspend cooperation with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency have become void, and that the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency are henceforth able to continue all their activities in Iraq pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Council and have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-35431 (E) 141198 141198

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1080
16 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) at the end of September 1997, the first United Nations post-conflict peace-building support office was established in Liberia on 1 November 1997, with the Council's blessing. On 12 December 1997, I appointed Mr. Felix Downes-Thomas (Gambia) to head this office, formally known as the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), and to serve as my Representative in the country.

As contemplated in the Office's terms of reference, UNOL activities during the past year have focused on the consolidation of peace; promoting reconciliation and the strengthening of democratic institutions; support for local human rights initiatives; political support for efforts to mobilize international resources and assistance for national recovery and reconstruction; and working to promote a coordinated and focused effort by the United Nations system in the country on matters related to peace-building.

Since the establishment of the Office, my Representative has been especially active in efforts to reduce tensions between Liberia and some of its neighbours, while also working to help reduce tensions that have at times arisen between the Government of Liberia and the Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States. At the request of the Government of Liberia and civil society groups, UNOL played an active role in the discussions that took place on the establishment of the Liberia Human Rights Commission. UNOL played an important supportive role at the donors conference convened last April by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), underscoring the link between development efforts and peace-building concerns. Most recently, the Office has continued to be involved in efforts to promote reconciliation and to calm tensions in the wake of the disturbances that occurred in Monrovia on 18 September 1998 and afterwards.

In view of the important and very positive role currently being played by UNOL, as well as the country's continuing need for special support, it is my

intention to extend the mandate of UNOL for a further year, until the end of December 1999.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1081
16 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1080) concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) until the end of December 1999 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) A. Peter BURLEIGH
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1082
17 November 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Recalling also the statement by its President of 8 May 1996 (S/PRST/1996/23),

Recalling further the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (S/1995/999, annex), in particular its Article IX and its Annex 1-A, Article X,

Having considered the letters of the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council of 8 September 1998 (S/1998/839), 22 October 1998 (S/1998/990) and 6 November 1998 (S/1998/1040),

Deploring the continued failure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the Tribunal, as described in those letters,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reiterates its decision that all States shall cooperate fully with the Tribunal and its organs in accordance with resolution 827 (1993) and the Statute of the Tribunal, including the obligation of States to comply with requests for assistance or orders issued by a Trial Chamber under Article 29 of the Statute, to execute arrest warrants transmitted to them by the Tribunal, and to comply with its requests for information and investigations;

2. Calls again upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and all other States which have not already done so, to take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement the provisions of resolution 827 (1993) and the

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Statute of the Tribunal, and affirms that a State may not invoke provisions of its domestic law as justification for its failure to perform binding obligations under international law;

3. Condemns the failure to date of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to execute the arrest warrants issued by the Tribunal against the three individuals referred to in the letter of 8 September 1998, and demands the immediate and unconditional execution of those arrest warrants, including the transfer to the custody of the Tribunal of those individuals;

4. Reiterates its call upon the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the leaders of the Kosovo Albanian community and all others concerned to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;

5. Requests the President of the Tribunal to keep the Council informed about the implementation of this resolution for the Council's further consideration;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1083
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Please find herewith the statement by United States Senator, Mr. Pat Roberts, member of the Senate Armed Forces and Intelligence Committees, on the United States aggression against the Sudan (see annex).

Senator Roberts stated that the strike against the Al-Shifa factory was based on faulty intelligence, and he said in the same statement that the strike in regard to the Khartoum factory cannot be justified.

I should appreciate if you have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Elfatih ERWA
Permanent Representative

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Annex

[Original: English]

Roberts calls U.S. missile attack on Sudan unjustified

[Latest News From Sudan At Sudan.Net]

News Article by WE on October 28, 1998 at 21:46:53:

Roberts calls U.S. missile attack on Sudan unjustified

By Dennis Pearce
The Wichita Eagle

U.S. Sen. Pat Roberts said Tuesday in Wichita that an American missile attack in August against a suspected terrorist installation in Sudan was not justified.

Speaking to 150 people who attended a luncheon sponsored by the Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce's issues focus forum, Roberts, R-Kan., suggested that the strike against a factory near Khartoum, Sudan, was based on faulty intelligence.

Sudan has said the factory made pharmaceuticals. The Clinton administration does not dispute that the factory might have had commercial purposes but insists that evidence found outside the plant proves it was also involved in making the building blocks of chemical weapons.

Although there have been assessments from both inside and outside the Clinton administration that the White House reached that conclusion too quickly, Roberts' statement takes the criticism of the decision to strike Sudan a step further.

Barry Toiv, a White House spokesman reached Tuesday night, defended President Clinton's decision to strike the plant with missiles.

"We are entirely confident that this attack was appropriate and justified based

on solid intelligence evidence," Toiv said.

Toiv said he did not know why Roberts would think the decision to bomb the plant was unjustified. And he said he was not aware of any other senators making similar public allegations.

The strike, and a concurrent one against a suspected terrorism training complex in Afghanistan, was launched to retaliate against the bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa two weeks before.

Roberts, a member of both the Senate Armed Forces and Intelligence committees, said during the speech Tuesday that he is worried about the role of American intelligence agencies.

"I think that you can make a pretty darned good case for the strike in Afghanistan," he said. "But the strike in regards to the Khartoum chemical plant cannot be justified.

"Those are pretty harsh words," he said. "I know one thing for sure. The other intelligence agencies of other countries look at that and they think, 'Wait a minute, if you hit the wrong target or if in fact the justification was not accurate, it is either ineptitude or, to get back to the wag-the-dog theory, something else is going on.'

"That gets to our credibility. And that is why both the administration and the Congress must insist on a foreign policy and a national security policy where if you draw a line in the sand, if you make a statement, your credibility is tremendously important."

The strikes were launched from U.S. ships in the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea under cover of darkness, with no U.S. casualties. With about 75 missiles timed to explode simultaneously in unsuspecting countries on two continents, the operation was the most formidable U.S. military assault ever against an alleged private sponsor of terrorism.

President Clinton and his national security team linked both sites to Osama bin Laden, the exiled Saudi millionaire tied by U.S. intelligence to the twin bombings Aug. 7 in Kenya and Tanzania. The bombings killed 12 Americans and nearly 300 Africans.

The U.S. strikes came after U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies had gathered what officials described as the strongest evidence ever obtained in a major terrorist case.

During his luncheon speech, originally billed as a report on the present and upcoming congressional sessions, Roberts, who served in the Marine Corps, said he believes there are "alarming trends in regards to our national security."

"We do not have adequate equipment to perform the mission we have to perform," he said. "This president, this Congress, has failed to provide the adequate funding we need for modernization."

Military readiness is being challenged, he said, because the government is not providing basic care for the men and women in the armed forces and they are leaving in ever-greater numbers, "leaving us with a close to being hollow force of uncertain effectiveness."

Even though the Cold War is over, these are still dangerous times, Roberts said, pointing to the growing threat of terrorists.

Deployments to Asia and Bosnia mean the Army has had to reduce base operating funds by 20 percent, Roberts said.

Air Force combat readiness has declined nearly 49 percent in the past 30 months, he said.

"And the carrier in the Gulf is only 60 percent manned. If Saddam Hussein starts trouble again, and he probably will, you try to conduct operations with 60 percent manning, we're going to lose some lives," Roberts said.

Another problem, he said, is that a smaller military is being asked to do more and more.

"In just this decade, we have deployed American military forces to more than 100 countries," he said. "As a matter of fact, this president has sent more men and women overseas than any other president, including in World War II."

The long times away from families in a military that has a marriage rate of 65

percent has lowered morale in the armed services, Roberts said, causing more and more highly trained men and women to leave the service.

"If we are putting our military in a position of increased deployments and increased family separation, we must do a better job of providing adequate pay, health care and retirement benefits," Roberts said.

A soldier who drives a $4 million, high-tech tank still has to obtain welfare and food stamps to support his wife and children, he said.

The drastic budget cuts have gone too far, Roberts said. The nation's security "begins and ends with people, and right now we are not treating our people fairly, and that's not right," he said.

"I think it is a national disgrace."

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/1084
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following the tragic events of October 1993, a United Nations political presence in Burundi was established at the request of the Security Council, in support of initiatives aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation among the conflicting parties.

Since its establishment, the United Nations Office in Burundi, currently headed by Mr. Cheikh-Tidiane Sy (Senegal), has played an active and constructive role in improving, through seminars and other confidence-building activities, the relationships between the major political actors within Burundi. It has also assisted with the National Debate and the internal negotiations which culminated last June in the adoption of a political partnership and the formation of a transitional, broad-based government.

Following the encouraging results of the third round of the Arusha talks, there is a need for the United Nations Office in Burundi to continue to monitor the internal political and security situation, which is still fragile, and to help create an enabling environment for sustained commitment by the Burundians to negotiate in good faith during the subsequent rounds.

In view of the important role the United Nations Office in Burundi is playing at this crucial stage of the peace process, it is my intention to extend the mandate of the Office until the end of December 1999.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1085
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 November 1998 (S/1998/1084) concerning your intention to extend the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi until the end of December 1999 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(Signed) A. Peter BURLEIGH

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/1086
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I write to inform you that, on 16 July 1998, I wrote to Samdech Hun Sen, Second Prime Minister of the Government of Cambodia, proposing that the Office of my Personal Representative in Cambodia be extended for a further six-month period starting 27 July 1998. In their reply dated 23 July, Mr. Ung Huot and Mr. Hun Sen agreed that the Office of my Personal Representative in Cambodia should continue its functions pending the establishment by the newly elected National Assembly of a new government that would decide on the future of the Office.

As soon as a new government is established, and subject to its approval, I propose to further extend the Office for a period of 12 months in order to continue its present functions in keeping with the spirit and principles of the Paris Agreements.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/1087
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 NOVEMBER 1998 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 November 1998 (S/1998/1086) concerning your proposal to further extend the Office of your Personal Representative in Cambodia for a period of 12 months has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) A. Peter BURLEIGH

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/53/675
S/1998/1088
17 November 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 17 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 11 November 1998 (A/53/663-S/1998/1065), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 11, 12 and 13 November 1998.

On 11 November 1998, two GULFSTREAM military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating international air traffic regulations. One of the aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostle Andreas before returning to the Ankara flight information region. The second aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, and landed afterwards at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic before returning to the Ankara flight information region on the same day.

On 12 November 1998, four F-4 military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating international air traffic regulations, flying within the Nicosia flight information region for three minutes before returning to the Ankara flight information region.

On 13 November 1998, one military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (unknown type) entered the Nicosia flight information region, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria and landing afterwards at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. Thereafter, that same aircraft took off and landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, where it remained.

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As stated in my previous letters, such intrusions into Nicosia flight information region and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention to the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The frequency and intensity of airspace violations are a further reminder of Turkey's offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Furthermore, these continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/678
S/1998/1089
18 November 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 11
Report of the Security Council

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 13 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly (the lower house of Parliament) of Belarus adopted on 12 November 1998 in connection with the continuing danger of possible military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 11, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alyaksandr SYCHOU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Belarus to the United Nations

98-35981 (E) 181198 181198

Annex

Statement by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus adopted on 12 November 1998

The Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus expresses serious concern over the continued existence of a serious threat of military action in the Balkans by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), despite the fact that the Yugoslav leadership has taken practical steps for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1199 (1998): it has begun the withdrawal of special police units to the places where they are permanently stationed, conditions are being created for the return of refugees and efforts are being made for the conduct of a political dialogue.

The members of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus are convinced that the use of military force by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will only make the situation worse, destroy the prospects for peace talks and lead to a marked deterioration of the situation in the Balkans and the regions adjacent to Kosovo. A military operation will result in many losses of life among the civilian population and increase the flow of refugees.

The Republic of Belarus is in favour of the international community sending to Kosovo impartial observers who would be able to make a realistic assessment of the situation and promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

There is a need to resume as soon as possible the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mission in Kosovo, since the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has confirmed in its decision its readiness to facilitate the work of the mission in implementation of the Security Council resolution.

We call on the parliaments and parliamentarians of all countries to do everything possible to prevent military action in Kosovo and to promote a peaceful solution to this problem.